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Warrant Out For Andrews As Bigamist

Connecticut Seeks Arrest
of Broker Living in
Jersey With 2 Wives,
Despite Loophole in Law

Bride Leaves Flat
To Older Rival
Latter Expected to Accept
a Money Settlement for
Son and Not Prosecute

A warrant was issued yesterday afternoon at Greenwich, Conn., for the arrest of Herbert Thornton Andrews, stock broker, who has been living with two wives at his apartment at 2348 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City. The warrant charges bigamy and perjury.

It was issued by Judge James F. Walsh, Prosecuting Attorney of Greenwich. He said that extradition of Andrews from New Jersey would be asked. Senate leaders pointed out last night at Hartford that under the present laws bigamy law in Connecticut Andrews cannot be prosecuted for a bigamous marriage, but can be prosecuted for perjury, as he stated on his license issued at Greenwich last January that he was single and was a resident of Pittsburgh.

After the landlord of the Rensselaer Apartment House, in which Andrews and his two wives lived, had ordered that one of the wives leave yesterday, Mrs. Esther Marie Tannal Andrews, the pretty blond stenographer, who married Andrews at Greenwich January 26 last, took her departure. She did not make known her destination.

Andrews leaves Apartment
Andrews also left, leaving Mrs. Maud August Haynes Andrews, wife No. 1 and mother of the two sons, in charge of the apartment last night. Council for wife No. 1 said yesterday she had agreed to accept Andrews' resignation and support for herself and children, and that she would leave him to her rival and forego legal action.

The report that there was an odor in the vicinity of the Andrews apartment last night brought a police lieutenant and three patrolmen to the apartment house. The lieutenant, in belief that there had been an attempt to commit suicide, called Mrs. Maude Andrews, clad in a nightgown and pale and frightened, then appeared.

Mrs. Andrews said she had been asleep and demanded to know the cause of the intrusion. She was unable to account for the odor of ether and said she had not been in the apartment for some time. Two other cases involving tangled marital affairs occupied the attention of the courts yesterday. Roscoe Reich, feeble and sixty-eight, found himself in a cell at the Raymont Street Jail, Brooklyn, after having confessed that he had two wives. They appeared against him in the Brooklyn Supreme Court yesterday that her husband, Irving, had tried to get her to say she was not his wife in order to place the parents of a girl to whom he had posed as a single man. He asked the girl to marry him, it is alleged.

Andrews Seems Flustered
When Andrews came to the door of his apartment at the Raymont Street Jail, he was met by his two sons, John, eight years old, and Harley, six, who were visible in the hallway. John stood just back of his father, but Harley, who is crippled, had to drag his body across the floor until he reached a spot where he could sit, tail on fashion, on his legs and gaze curiously at the callers.

Before Mrs. Andrews No. 1 had gone away by voice and that of Andrews and wife No. 2 were audited to the newspaper men as they waited for the door to open. They were apparently flustered and glib, told the newspaper men he would see them all at his New York office, 20 Broad Street, yesterday afternoon.

"This is all the result of business rivalry," he declared. "An enemy of mine is at the bottom of it. There more to come out. I'll straighten it out." But when reporters called later at Andrews' office they were informed he was out and referred to his attorney, Jacob J. Lazzaro, of 25 West Forty-third Street.

"Mr. Andrews intended to make a statement," a young man in the office asserted, "but later he talked with his lawyer and decided to let him do it."

Mrs. Lazzaro, it was stated, would talk to reporters at his law office.

Wife, 72, Says Husband Accused Her of Flirting

Woman Has Man Arrested on
Charge of Kicking Her Al-
most to Insensibility

ROCKVILLE CENTER, L. I., April 14.—James McIntyre, seventy years old, a wealthy resident here, is locked up in the Nassau County Jail charged with third degree assault by his wife, Elizabeth McIntyre, seventy-two years old, who says that McIntyre kicked her, inflicting severe injuries, after charging her with flirting.

McIntyre, who is said to hold an important position with the Standard Oil Company of New York, is charged with having many times of inviting the notice of men, a charge which she says is entirely without foundation. The estate of the McIntyres is one of the show places of the vicinity.

Mrs. McIntyre was found lying almost unconscious in the roadway near her home by a chauffeur, who helped to revive her. She was taken before Justice of the Peace Louis M. Raisig, of Lawrence, who swore out a warrant for McIntyre.

Town Constable Strohman, who served the warrant on McIntyre, told the court that he was called to the McIntyre estate last Saturday by Mrs. McIntyre, who said that her husband had threatened to shoot her, claiming that she had been receiving attentions from young Samartino, who had taken a revolver away from McIntyre on a charge of flirting.

Find Job for Pershing, But It's Kept Secret

WASHINGTON, April 14.—President Harding, Secretary Weeks and General Pershing have reached an agreement on the future status of the former commander of the A. E. F. in the military establishment. A formal announcement by Secretary Weeks is expected within a few days. Meantime the matter is being held as an official secret.

Speculation as to General Pershing's future assignment still centers in his detail to have charge of the organization and development of the reserve and volunteer forces of the country, with headquarters in the War Department.

Senate Asked to Probe Office of State Architect

Towner Offers Resolution
Charging Contracts Have
Been Given at Excessive
Prices, Violating Law

Action Expected To-day
Pilcher, Who Holds Post,
Incumbent Since 1913;
Belonged to Both Parties

ALBANY, April 14.—An investigation by a legislative committee of the office of the State Architect, of which Lewis F. Pilcher, of Brooklyn, is the head, was asked for in a resolution introduced in the Senate to-night by Senator James Towner, of Dutchess County.

The resolution charges that contracts for public buildings have been let at excessive prices, and that many of the buildings have been built in violation of law.

Mr. Pilcher, who was appointed by Governor Sulzer in 1913 after the Tammany machine refused to confirm two other men that Sulzer wanted appointed, has been under fire before.

The last time was when President F. H. La Guardia of the New York City Board of Aldermen made charges against him. For one year after his appointment Mr. Pilcher was enrolled as a Democrat. He worked for the election of Governor Glynn, Democratic candidate against Charles S. Whitman. After Mr. Whitman's election it was given out by Mr. Pilcher's friends that he had become a Republican. He was reappointed by Governor Whitman. Then, when his term expired last year, he was reappointed by Governor Smith, a Democrat. His term is for five years at \$10,000 a year.

Mr. Pilcher has powerful friends in both parties. Last summer there was talk of investigating his relations with the New York City contracts, but the proposed investigation never got beyond the stage of discussion. His predecessor was removed after an investigation conducted by Governor Sulzer.

The resolution will not be acted on until to-morrow.

"Whereas, it is alleged and generally believed that many contracts for the erection of public buildings designed by the state architect have been erected in behalf of the state in violation of the statutes in relation thereto, and

Whereas, these contracts so illegally made may cause large losses to the state, and

Whereas, it is generally believed that some of the contracts so illegally executed have been awarded at sums largely in excess of the reasonable cost of the construction of the buildings, and provided for in such contracts, and

Whereas, the interests of the state should be protected by the securing and preserving the facts and evidence in relation to the execution and validity of the contracts so alleged to have been unlawfully made in behalf of the state, and also the reasonable value of the work already performed thereunder so that the state may be enabled properly to resist and defend claims which may hereafter be made against the state on account of said contracts or for the value of the work done thereunder, furnished by reason thereof;

"Resolved (if the Senate concur), That a joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, composed of four members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and five members of the Assembly, to be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, be and they are hereby empowered to investigate the affairs of the state architect's office, and particularly the letting and execution of public buildings of the state.

"Resolved, That such committee report to the Legislature of 1922 on or before February 1."

Tammany in Last Fight to Stop Probe

Livingston Adherent in
Assembly Introduces
Resolution to Delay In-
quiry Until November 1

Move Defeated by
Ruling of Speaker
Action Would Protect
Grafters by Limitation;
Board Meets April 25

ALBANY, April 14.—Tammany Hall, with the aid of Jacob A. Livingston, of Brooklyn, is still hoping that something may happen within the next twenty-four hours to prevent a legislative inquiry into the Hearst-Hylan-Tammany régime. To-day one of Mr. Livingston's adherents, Assemblyman Frederick A. Wells, of Brooklyn, sought to amend the resolution by postponing the graft investigation until November 1.

Mr. Wells, however, was ruled out of order. The resolution was not before the house, as the Rules Committee has decided not to report it out for concurrence until to-morrow.

Mr. Livingston's representative announced later that he would seek to amend the resolution when it was up for action to-morrow. The effect of such an amendment would be twofold. It would prevent the legislative committee from laying bare the graft and corruption of the New York City government before Election Day and would help the Hearst-Hylan-Tammany ticket next fall.

Another effect of the amendment would be to prevent the prosecution of grafters whose crimes occurred more than eighteen months ago, as by November 1 these pilferers of the public purse would be immune from criminal action because of the statute of limitations.

This is the phase of the situation which is giving great concern to those who are fighting for a real and thorough inquiry into graft and a relentless prosecution of the grafters.

Tammany to-night is making a poll of the assembly to see what support can be obtained for the Wells amendment. Promises are being made to those who are unwilling to line up against the amendment. In some instances threats are being made. The friends of an investigation are not idle either. They too, are working among the members to prevent a possible defection. It is not believed that with the support now behind the resolution, with Governor Miller openly and aggressively insisting that the corruption be cleared up, the latest Livingston-Tammany alliance will succeed in its eleventh-hour efforts to block the probe.

Those convinced are the Republicans who want to put an end to the conditions in New York City that neither Mr. Livingston nor Tammany Hall can prevent. Everybody will be on their toes from now on, and very glad to say no charge was made against the hospital service accorded at the hospital.

It also was brought out that the criticism of the hospital service was groundless. We hope to correct any untoward conditions by putting into effect the sense of the resolution. Some of the charges of carelessness made against some of the nurses concerned, they have been left to Dr. Wilson for solution."

Four women, who had been patients in the scarlet fever ward of the hospital, testified at the executive hearing. They were Mrs. Marie Stabo, of 45 West Eighty-fourth Street; Miss Lottimer, of 323 West Eighty-third Street; and two other women whose names were not made known. Mrs. Mary C. Roop, of Upland, Pa., who charged that her daughter did not receive proper attention and who complained that the hospital last January, was not present. It was said she is in Bermuda.

Gen. O'Ryan To Be Third Member of Transit Board

ALBANY, April 14.—From well informed sources it was learned late to-night that Brigadier General John P. O'Ryan would be appointed to the Transit Commission. The other two members, it was said, would be Governor Miller to-night declined to say who would be appointed, but he said that he probably would send the appointments to the Senate to-morrow for confirmation. He has but to-morrow and Saturday to act, as the Legislature has agreed to adjourn sine die on Saturday.

General O'Ryan, it was said, would tender his resignation as head of the New York State National Guard promptly, to be eligible for the appointment.

First Deputy Police Commissioner Leach was giving prizes for zeal in the drive to make New York City this week's headquarters for the tobacco pouch to Policeman Carl Zipf. Magistrate Simpson held Zipf's prisoner, Leo Busch, thirty-one years old, of 83 Thomas Street, in \$500 bail yesterday, but expressed disbelieve in the policeman's testimony.

Zipf, who is attached to the Beach Street station, is one of the plain clothes sleuths who are devoting all their time to a search for violators of the Mullan-Gage law. After a fruitless search for bootleggers yesterday, he decided to employ strategy. Pausing before 135 Reade Street, which formerly housed a licensed saloon, Zipf called the undom, leaned up against the building and began to moan.

Busch, a porter, in the role of Good Samaritan, approached with an offer of aid. Zipf gasped for a plea for a drink. Busch brought a glass of whiskey, and when the plain clothes man had taken it in his hand he straightened up and then told Busch he was under arrest.

When Zipf appeared with his prisoner before Magistrate George W. Simpson, the former saloonkeeper yesterday testified that he had asked Busch for a glass of milk and had received whiskey instead. Then Busch took the stand and was examined by his lawyer, Michael Delage.

"Is it true that you gave the policeman a drink of whiskey?" he asked.

"Yes, I did," admitted Busch. "He said he had a stomach ache, and I took pity on him and gave him some whiskey which I got from a room nearby."

Holding Busch in \$500 bail to await action by the grand jury, the magistrate said he believed his story, but that under the new law he had no right to have liquor in his possession in the street. The magistrate, with a withering look at the policeman, added that under the new law he had asked for milk of aid. Zipf gasped for a plea for a drink.

Berlin Asks Repeal of Allies' Trade Coercion

ROTTERDAM, April 14.—A Cologne dispatch to the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant says that a Cabinet council at Berlin has decided upon steps to induce the Allies to repeal their coercive measures. These, it is declared, are proving a catastrophe to German trade.

Hospital Told To Fix Defects After Hearing

Better Sanitary Conditions
at Willard Parker Or-
dered by Health Board
on Patients' Complaint

Confidence Is Expressed in
Dr. Wilson and Institu-
tion's Entire Personnel

Improvements in the administration of Willard Parker Hospital, which has been the object of criticism recently by former patients, were ordered yesterday by the Board of Health.

Following a three-hour hearing on charges directed against certain branches of the hospital the board adopted a resolution embodying these corrective recommendations:

That the sanitary condition of bathroom be improved by the employment of additional help.

That the censoring of patients' mail be made the subject of review with the idea of modifying the restriction.

That the alleged carelessness of some of the nurses be dealt with through disciplinary action exercised by the director of hospitals.

Although recognizing the criticisms of medical board, physicians and complainants at the hearing as sufficient basis for the reforms authorized, the resolution states that a number of the allegations "were founded on misunderstanding of the difficulties of administration at this particular time in all public institutions."

Praises Hospital Personnel
The resolution expresses confidence in Dr. Robert J. Wilson, director of the Bureau of Hospitals, and in the medical board, physicians and nurses of the institution, and points out that the death rate—7 per cent—"is lower at Willard Parker than it is in any other contagious disease hospital in the world."

At the conclusion of the hearing, which was not public, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Health, declared that the criticism and the investigation would result in benefit to the hospital.

"While a number of the charges were not substantiated by testimony, those which appeared to have founded the resolution are not impossible of correction," said Commissioner Copeland. "I think on the whole the inquiry has done good. Everybody will be on their toes from now on, and very glad to say no charge was made against the hospital service accorded at the hospital."

It also was brought out that the criticism of the hospital service was groundless. We hope to correct any untoward conditions by putting into effect the sense of the resolution. Some of the charges of carelessness made against some of the nurses concerned, they have been left to Dr. Wilson for solution."

Four women, who had been patients in the scarlet fever ward of the hospital, testified at the executive hearing. They were Mrs. Marie Stabo, of 45 West Eighty-fourth Street; Miss Lottimer, of 323 West Eighty-third Street; and two other women whose names were not made known. Mrs. Mary C. Roop, of Upland, Pa., who charged that her daughter did not receive proper attention and who complained that the hospital last January, was not present. It was said she is in Bermuda.

Patients Criticize Care

Mrs. Stabo repeated the charges she made in a letter to the board of the sanitary condition of the wards and the performance of duty of some of the nurses. The other former patients supported her charges.

George W. of 529 East Eighty-fourth Street, testified that his wife had been accorded excellent treatment and service while a patient at the hospital.

Fifteen nurses, including those whose names were mentioned in the letter of Mrs. Stabo, were questioned by Dr. Copeland, Joseph E. Faurel, Deputy Commissioner of Police, representing Commissioner Enright, and by Dr. Leonard E. Cofer, health officer of the port district, who outlined his method of administration and declared that much of the criticism was without basis. He was supported by Dr. John Winter, Brannan and Dr. Henry W. Berg, president of the board, respectively, of the medical board. Dr. Thomas W. Darlington, former Commissioner of Health, represented members of the medical profession to whom Mrs. Roop had sent copies of allegations.

Board Annuls National Rail Labor Pacts

Contracts Made With U. S.
Administration, Except
by 4 Big Brotherhoods,
Ordered Ended July 1

Each Road to Deal
With Its Employees
Unions Had Fought to Re-
tain Agreements or Get
Country-Wide New Ones

CHICAGO, April 14.—(By The Associated Press).—National agreements, defining working conditions for employees on all American railroads formerly under the Federal Railroad Administration, were to-day ordered abrogated, effective July 1, 1921, by the United States Railroad Labor Board.

The board called upon the officers and system organizations of employees of each railroad to select representatives "to confer and to decide" as much of the rules controversy as possible. "Such conferences shall begin at the earliest possible date," the decision said.

While the decision did not specifically say so, members of the board said that all disputes as to rules and working conditions automatically were referred back to individual conferences between each individual road and its employees. This method of procedure had been sought by the railroads, whereas the labor side had favored a national conference between representatives of all roads and all unions.

Trainsmen Not Affected
The decision affected all railroad employees except those in train service and the testing of locomotives between the individual railroads and the four big brotherhoods.

In connection with the conference negotiations, the board laid down a set of sixteen principles to serve as a foundation for any rules which may be agreed to in the conference. The present general rules hearing before the board, which has been in progress since January 1, will continue until both sides have completed their testimony, following which the board "will promulgate such rules as it deems just and reasonable as soon after July 1, 1921, as is reasonably possible and will make them effective July 1, 1921."

The sixteen principles outlined by the board were drawn up by Henry T. Hunt of the public group and upheld the right of the employees to organize for lawful purposes, the right to negotiate through representatives of their choice, the right of seniority and the principle of the eight-hour day.

It was specified that "eight hours' work must be given for eight hours' pay." Espionage should not be practiced by either side, the decision said, and employees' representatives should have the right to make an agreement applying to all employees in the craft or class of the representatives.

Sixteen Principles Outlined
The sixteen principles outlined were as follows:

"1.—An obligation rests upon management, upon each organization of employees and upon each employee to render honest, efficient and economical service."

"2.—The spirit of cooperation between management and employees being essential to efficient operation, both parties will so conduct themselves as to promote this spirit."

"3.—Management having the responsibility for safe, efficient and economical operation, the rules will not be restrictive of necessary discipline."

"4.—The right of railway employees to organize for lawful objects shall not be denied, interfered with or obstructed."

"5.—The right of such lawful organization to act toward lawful objects through representatives of its own choice, whether employees of a particular carrier or otherwise, shall be agreed to by the management."

"6.—No discrimination shall be practiced by management as between members of non-members of organizations or as between members of different organizations discriminate against non-members or use other methods than legitimate activities of labor organizations to organize for lawful objects shall not be denied, interfered with or obstructed."

"7.—The right of employees to be consulted prior to a decision of management adversely affecting their wages or working conditions shall be agreed to by management. This right of participation all be deemed adequately complied with if and when the representatives of a majority of the employees of the several classes directly affected

(Continued on page four)

Premier and Operators In New Move to Block British General Strike

Liner Passengers Rushed to Ports
In Fear of Tie-Up of Rail Service

LONDON, April 14.—(By The Associated Press).—By reason of the shortage of coal through cessation in the output and the threatened transport strike, a rearrangement in the sailings of transatlantic liners has been necessitated.

Passengers who intend to make the voyage on board the White Star Line steamship Celtic to New York were advised to start from London to-night and remain in Liverpool for the sailing of the steamship on Saturday. The Orient Line has asked passengers to embark immediately on the boat due to leave London on Saturday. The Japanese and Peninsular & Oriental companies are arranging to take passengers aboard their vessels for the sailings of Friday and Saturday.

There are 216 vessels laid up in the River Tyne, the largest coal port in England. These include 65 government vessels.

Millerand Calls Council to Plan Ruhr Seizure

Blockade of Hamburg Also
To Be Considered at Con-
ference To-day; Foch and
Weygand to Participate

Powers to Meet in May
Germany Expected to Make
Reparations Offer Open-
ing "New Perspectives"

PARIS, April 14.—President Millerand has called a special conference at Elysee Palace for to-morrow for a detailed examination of the situation created by Germany's recalcitrant attitude regarding reparations, says The Echo de Paris. Premier Briand, Marshal Foch, General Weygand and various ministers, including MM. Loucheur, Barthou and Doumer, will take part in the deliberations.

A plan for the military occupation of the Ruhr district and perhaps a blockade of Hamburg, the effective requisites, what Allied assistance can be expected and matters of a kindred nature will be discussed, as well as all possible means of economic coercion likely to prove effective in securing payment.

In case Germany resists settlement, the newspaper declares, it is accepted by the Allies that France will recall two classes of recruits to the colors.

Germany's obligation to the Allies will be fixed at between 130,000,000,000 and 150,000,000,000 gold marks by the Allied Reparations Commission, says the newspaper. It adds the exact figure will depend upon the solution of certain questions still being considered.

According to information from other sources, the inter-Allied conference will meet in Paris the beginning of May, and it is hoped here the British Prime Minister will be able to attend.

By Wireless to The Tribune
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Germany to Make New Offer
BERLIN, April 14.—Germany probably will make a new reparations offer the middle of next week, it was learned to-day. A meeting of the cabinet which considered the matter was said to have been marked by complete unanimity of opinion regarding the terms to be suggested. The Berliner Tageblatt asserts that besides the plan for the use of German labor and material in restoration work in the devastated regions of France, the cabinet meeting discussed "financial plans which open up new possibilities for the German offer."

"Financial plans which open up new possibilities for the German offer," it is said. Publication of the exact terms that Germany will suggest is to be withheld here until they have been submitted to the Allies.

All members of the cabinet are working earnestly to evolve a proposition which they hope will be acceptable to the Allies in full settlement of Germany's war obligations. The government hopes, if possible, to avoid the imposition of further reparations. President Ebert said to-day that the threatened cabinet crisis, resulting from Foreign Minister Simons' unauthorized assertion while he was in Switzerland each if they contract scarlet fever.

"While I am aware that the public is vitally interested in this experiment, I feel that I cannot give out details at this time, as the facts, which are highly technical, might be confused through publicity," it was explained to-day by Dr. George Dick.

"No subject has as yet been selected, though we expect to choose at least three from the applicants to-day. Incubations will be made through the mucus membrane of the throat.

"The experiment could best be made with children, but, of course, we cannot ask of child who cannot be responsible to make such a decision to become a subject. There were many ex-service men among to-day's applicants."

Sir A. E. Vicars Shot Dead and Home Burned

Body of the Former Ulster
King-at-Arms Bears Tag
Inscribed, "Traitors Be-
ware, We Never Forget"

Figured in Gem Scandal
Absolved of Responsibility
for Theft of the Famous
Dublin Crown Jewels

DUBLIN, April 14.—(By The Associated Press).—Sir Arthur Edward Vicars, former Ulster King-of-Arms, was shot dead this morning at Listowel and his residence was burned. A tag was attached to the body, reading: "Traitors beware. We never forget. I. R. A."

The former Ulster King-of-Arms will be remembered not only as one of the most accomplished heralds, genealogists and archaeologists of his day, but also as the foremost figure in the Dublin crown jewels in July, 1907. Sir Arthur Edward Vicars was then Ulster King-of-Arms, having held the place since 1893, and as such was responsible for the safe-keeping of the jewels. They mysteriously disappeared from the suite of offices in which he worked and never could be traced. In October following he received notice that the office held by him was being reorganized and that the King would no longer require his services. He was private and witnesses were not put under oath he declined to take any part in it. The result was that the commission found him guilty of negligence, and a hint was given to the King for a rearing was denied.

Woman's Name Involved
A little later scandalous rumors arose in the press and elsewhere. It was suggested in The London Mail that the King had been seduced by a woman named Lady Haddo, daughter-in-law of Lord Aberdeen, was mentioned a lady of spotless reputation. It was intimated that the incident was private and witnesses were not put under oath he declined to take any part in it. The result was that the commission found him guilty of negligence, and a hint was given to the King for a rearing was denied.

An attempt was made to have the case taken up by the House of Commons, but without success. Thereupon in July, 1913, Sir Arthur appealed to the law courts and a libel suit against the Mail. He declared that he had never known or knew of the Malony-Morely-Robinson woman, that he had not played cards the night before the disappearance of the jewels and that the persons mentioned as his guests at that time were, in fact, not then in Dublin. Lord Lady Haddo testified, the letter saying that she had spoken to Sir Arthur but once, and that was briefly at a public gathering.

Counsel for the newspaper made no attempt at justification, but admitted that his clients were convinced that they had been grossly imposed upon and expressed profound regret for the case taken up by the House of Commons, but without success.

Brindell Cannot Spell
Business, but Can Do It
Reflection Consoles Labor Czar
as He Barely Escapes Prison
Rating as Illiterate

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
OSSING, N. Y., April 14.—Robert P. Brindell, labor czar, told prison authorities yesterday while he was under examination for intellectual rating that he couldn't spell "business," but he could do it.

When given a list of words to spell Brindell proved a poor speller. He spelled "business" with four s's and wrote as a sample sentence: "I went to school for six years."

After his examination Brindell was given a sixth grade assessment. Had he been given the fifth grade he would have been ordered to attend the prison school for illiterates each day.

Conference Proves Futile
After the failure of the morning conference, this being a matter for individual action, the Triple Alliance declared the actual offer the government made to be that any further attempt to approach the government would be futile.

The resolution adopted by this body is not a definite pledge to strike action, this being a matter for individual action, but the appointment of a committee to act with the Triple Alliance is considered a more important move than has happened in any previous industrial action.

Another aspect differentiating this from previous struggles is the univer-

THE WEATHER
Showers to-day; to-morrow rain and colder; strong south and south-west winds to-day
Full Report on Page Eight

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THREE CENTS
Within 200 Miles
FOUR CENTS
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